TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

BEACONSFIELD'S GLORY.

How Peace Was Secured to Europe by Great Britain.

TRUE TO TURKEY AND TRADITION.

Russia Entitled to Consideration as a Conqueror.

WHY DERBY RESIGNED.

Unwilling to Sanction a Secret Expedition from India.

MORE CURT THAN COURTEOUS.

Salisbury Pronounces the Statement of His Predecessor Untrue.

WHO WILL EUROPE BELIEVE?

Italy, France and Austria Satisfied.

FIRING ON ENGLAND'S FLAG

Prospects of a General Parliamentary Election.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 19, 1878. Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the Old Palace Yard on his way to the House of Lords, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, was heartly cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of tolice. The public interest in the promised statement by the Earl of Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. HE LOOKED WELL.

When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was con siderable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About ave minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the Bouse, to Parliament and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supparted by the British representatives in the Con ss. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin that a menace to the independence ot Kurope had been removed and threatened in jury to the British Empire terminated.

THE BALKAN PRONTIER. The Congress had restored to the Sultan twothirds of his possessions, the population being among the most wealthy and intelligent of his sublects It was said that when the Congress tarked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called new Turkey they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and intrepldity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Pievna that frontier could not be indefensible.

SOFIA. to the imperious demands of one of the powers. He could assure their lordships there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Solla was a strong

WHY VARNA WAS NOT SAVED. It had also been said that the Congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey. but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect quite forgot that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea.

DANGER IN A NAME. With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was leared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about uni on between the two States, so, possibly, creat-MEHEMET ALI PACHA'S OPINION.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinstrategical position, was that of Mehemet Ali Pacha, who, however, considered the Pass of Ichuman, which the Congress secured to the Sultau, as vitally important.

A STRONG BIAS IN TURKEY'S PAVOR. out a strong bias in favor of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's in Eastern Roumelia, say ng:-"As general rule it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge. Yet, in consideration of the many awful events which Eastern Roumeria has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to establish a government somewhat different from that of the Turkish provinces, where

WHAT THE SULTAN MAY DO. "No limit, however, had been placed on the force ern Roumena. One of the greatest obstacles to ar object in which the Congress was nuanimousnamely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority-was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the neighboring countries.

THE BORNIAN OCCUPATION. His Lordship continuing said that most compe tent anthorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the and such an effort must have secured Turkey's ab solute ruin. He discialmed any desire to attribute to the wishes of the majority of the Congress. Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield).

TO SAVE TURKEY. The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The government had consist antly resisted the principle of partition of Turkey ity, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The ernment had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth and told, "All these shall be yours if you will only worship parti-

tion." This remark of the Premier seems to be an allusion to a proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made, that England

uld occupy Egypt. FOR EUROPE'S TRANQUILLITY. Continuing he said:—'It was remarkable that after a great war and the prolonged negotiations all the Powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, come to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as a part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Tur-key. France lost provinces, but she was still a great Power, with a commanding future.

A LAMENT OVER AMERICA. England lost some of her most precious posses-sions through bad government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies ad been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would only have held out hope to agitators.

A HEARING FOR GREECE.
His Lordship pointed out that England had, secording to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece. and had made prior to the Congress overtures to the Porte, which were received in a more than encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and the continued dissensions which are lostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople, and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an instalment of their full claim.

A GOOD DEAL STILL LEFT. Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general results of the treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria still contained 60,000 square miles and a population of 6,000,000. When the line of the Balkans was fixed Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Lord Beacons-field) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even it obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION, Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Eu ope, naturally looked for reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had by the Treaty of San Stefano already tiven up Kars, Batoum, &c. If England had gone to war to recover them the war would have been long and expensive, and, probably, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise.

ASKING INFORMATION. Kars had aircady been three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships?

BRITAIN'S MAGNANIMITY. The government thought it advisable not to be grudge these conquests to Russia, especially after btaining the restoration of Bayazid and the dis tricts. But it seemed at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent the perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte and dimmishing the means of prontably and advantageously governing the country.

He pointed out that other European Powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with our Oriental Empire. Therefore, mything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the bject of the Anglo-Turkish convention was cer tainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with the force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though you may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force.

RESPECTING FRANCE'S CLAIMS. But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly millitary. but to produce peace and tranquility, so as to open up to the wealth and enter-prise of Europe what is ready another continent. He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt because of the sentiment and traditionary interests of Prance.

But we must remember that England had ener mous and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in vindication of those interests Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy and ultimately pass to Russia, who would not be blamable in profiting from such a state of affairs. The government did not want to enter upon any unnecessary responsibility, and shrunk, above all, from the re sponsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished emptre. Let Russia keep what she has obtained, England now said—thus far and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

Lord Beaconsneld said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as the government was acting with Turkey, which is an independent Power and whose consent is required to all the measures. The govand civilization. They did not mainly rely on feets and armies, however great, but on the conscious ness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

KARL GRANVILLE NOT SATISFIED. Earl Granville said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think that Cyprus would add to the power of defending the Sucz Canal. It would entail cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

THE EARL OF DEREY'S STARTLING STATEMENT. Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cy prus and declared that he quitted the Cabinet be cause he dissented from the decision to seize a na val station in the Eastern Mediterranean, consist ing of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces Russia would not rule the Bos-phorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and the Euphrates.

DERBY REAFFIRMS.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying be had notes made at the time. Lord Salisbury said he believed that Lord Derby's

AGAIN DENIED.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared in the House of Lords last might that he had to state, on behalf of his colleagues, Lords Beaconstleid. Cairns and Cranbrook; Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon Mr. Smith, the Duke of Richmond and the Right Hon. Mr. Cross, that Lord perby's statement relative to the secret expedition for seizing Cyprus was not correct.

A STORMY SCENE.
There was quite a scene of excitement, during thich Lord Salisbury was called to order for saying that the statement was not true.

PRANCE SATISFIED. Paris yesterday, M. Waddington made a full report of the proceedings of the Congress, all unfavorable impressions in regard to the posi-

There is no foundation for the report that an Italian squadron would proceed to the Levant. A desputch to the Times from Vieuna shows, however, that the agitation in Italy for annexation causes serious uneasiness in Austria -THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that the Russians were informed of the Anglo-Turkish Convention immediately after the Eatoum question was settled. Prince Gortschakoff deciared that if he had known it before he would have made no concessions

Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the staffs belonging to the Indian and British forces and 7,000 troops and 1,000 camp followers, sailed from La Valletta, Malta, yesterday, on ten steam and five sailing transports, for Cyprus.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON. Six ironclads and three smaller vessels of the Channel Squadron have been ordered to Cyprus.

RUSSIANS IN POSSESSION It is stated that the Turkish Commissioners have already surrendered one of the forts of Shumla to

HAS THE BRITISH FLAG BEEN FIRED ON? The Times' Constantinople despatch gives the following account of the firing upon an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war by the Russians, near the Gulf of Saros:-"The captain of an lish steamer reports that he was stopped off Gallipon by a signal from the English feet directing him to take on board Lieutenant Hughes, sent by Admiral Commercil to report the following inciing off the Russian lines and the crew on landing were immediately made prisoners. A lieutenant, a midshipman and ten men, who were in the boat, not returning to the English deet, another boat the place this boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring anyone."

ALREADY RELEASED. In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the British sailors who were detained by Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros have returned to the fleet.

BOSNIAN OCCUPATION. capation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the 1st of August. General Phillippov.ch will proceed from Vienna to Erzek, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He will go thence to Serajevo, Bosula, which place he expects to reach by the 18th of August, the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

CONFERENCES AT VIENNA. Carathoodori Pacha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, and stuff, have arrived at Vienna from Berhn, and the negotiations about the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be resumed. M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, is at Vienna on his way to Belgrade, and has had a conference with Count Andrassy, who likewise received the Roumanian agent and the two Montenegrin envoys, who have retorned from Berlin. CARATHEODORI'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Times' Vienna despatch says atheodori Pacha has not yet ceived instructions from Constantinople commence negotiations with Austria, but it is be lieved Turkey is now willing to look upon the practi cal side of the question and negotiate as to the mode of occupation.

THE SMALL STATES. Besides the negotiations with Turkey, others with the smaller States seem to have been taken in hand by Austria. The matters to be treated of are nuthe reopening of communications. By the independence which these small border States have acquired through the decision of the Congress, all their international relations are changed and must be

COMMERCIAL TREATIES NECESSARY. Reciprocity, extradition, commercial and other treaties must be concluded with them. An agreement, signed at Berlin by the Austrian and Service delegates to the Congress, stipulates for the com-pletion within three years of the Belgrade and Nish, Sons and Nish and Nish and Mitrovitza Railway. The tion of a commercial convention between the two countries is also contemplated.

MR. LAYARD'S DICTATORSHIP. At a meeting of the toreign Ambastadors at Constantinopie to discuss the increase of port dues pro-posed by Mr. Layard for the benefit of refugees, Germany opposed the proposition. Belgium and the United States took it ad referendum, while the other Ambassadors supported it.

THE GENERAL ELECTION The London correspondent of the Manchester Guarfrom says:-"It is currently stated that the question of a general election was discussed at Wodnesday's upon that the government has decided upon a general election in principle, and that it will depend upon The impression is that if the explanations of Lord a section thereof, challenge the Premier's policy that will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing the conservative lease of office. Many of the members of the Cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favors it."

PREEDOM OF THE CITY. At a meeting of the members of the Common Counforward a motion at a general meeting of the Council that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury be invited to a banquet and be presented with the freedom of the TO VISIT THE QUEEN.

Lord Beaconsfield will visit the Queen at Osborne on Saturday. He was not well enough to go to Wind-nor on Wednesday, but Lord Salisbury went. THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Noarly all the class juries of the Paris Exposition have completed their work and sent the awards to the group jurier. The number of gold and sliver lemanded by the class juries considerable exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood that all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the grand prixes and gold medals. The President's Jury will probably complete its work by the 25th inst., which is the day for the meeting of the Superior Commission. It is believed that all the awards will be made by the first of August, and the Superior Commission will announce the result immedistely. The number of strangers here is diminishing rapidly, and some of the hotels have returned to unte Exposition prices.

The strike at Auzin is one of the most extensive ever known in France. Five thousand colliers have lest the pits, demanding higher wages and that eight hours shall be the limits of a day's work. There are the usual rumors affont of foreign instigators and Bonapartist intrigues. The gendarmerie have had to protect the pits to prevent the agitators from seizing them and stopping any still at work. A number of arrests have been made. Troops have been brought up and the public houses closed.

Le Siècle of Paris has been fined \$400 at the suit of the Prince Imperial for the publication of a statement respecting Napoleon III.'s civit list, charging an appropriation of crown property. An objection taken by the defendant to the Prince being so sayled in the summons and to the omission of the family name of Bonaparte was overruled by the Court,

A TREERING MURDER.

An agricultural laborer named Watkin, his wife and three children have been murdered, with revolting accessories, at Llangibby, near Newport, Wales. Spanish sailor on a tramp, who was arrested at Newport, is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder.

A HEAVY PAILURE. Hazard & Caldecott, wool brokers at No. 1 New Besinghall street, E. C., have failed. Their Habilitie are \$250,000.
Later accounts indicate that the liabilities of Hazar

& Caidecott, wool brokers, whose failure was reported yesterday, will amount to \$2,500,000. Their failure has involved that of George M. Kiell & Co., commission merchants, of No. 18 St. Helen's place, E. C.

THE OSBORNE FAMILY TRIAL.

DORCHESTER, N. B., July 18, 1578. The trial of the Osborno family commenced to-usy and is expected to last several needs. The evidence WASHINGTON.

An Appeal to the Code by a Virginia Congressman.

OUTGROWTH OF THE DISTRICT FRAUDS.

Eppa Hunton's Challenge to · Columbus Alexander.

THE CARTEL FURNISHED TO THE PRESS.

A Grandfather Whose Fighting Days Are Over.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878. AN APPEAL TO THE CODE BY CONGRESSMAN APPA HUNTON-DETAILS OF HIS DIFFICULTY

WITH COLUMBUS ALEXANDER. Congressman Epps Hunton, of Virginia, has chal-lenged Columbus Alexander, of this city, to fight a duel, the belligerent missive reaching the latter gen-tleman in a registered letter received by him this General Hunton represents Righth Virginia cletrict, which includes the city of Alexandriu, and has been conspicuous as a member of the Electoral Commission and as chairman of the sub-committee of the Judichary Committee which investigated the charges against ex-Speaker Blame in the Forty-fourth Congress. He is also a member of the Potter Committee. He commanded a rebel brigade in the valley during the war.

pion of the tuxpayers' party of Washington. He lought the notorious Shepard Ring and by his battle gainst their rascality provoked them to concect what is known as the sate burglary conspiracy. This conurriary of the safe in the District Attorney's office This affair brought about the abolishment of the territorial form of government with its Board of Public Works. Mr. Alexander is well known in Alexandria. where he resided for many years. HOW THE CHALLENGE CAME ABOUT

The challenge came about in this way :- During the ast two days of the session of Congress just closed a bill was reported to the House by Goneral Hunton, who is a member of the Committee on District Affairs, legalizing the assessments made by the Board of Public Works, which only a little while be fore had been reported to Congress in official communication by Judge Bryan, one the Commissioners of the District, to fraudulent and corrupt." passed without any particular objection. The tollowing day Mr. Springer rose to a personal explanation and asked the reconsideration of the bill, having read Bryan's report. General Hunton, with others on the District Committee, insisted that the bill was proper, and the motion to reconsider failed. The only parties benefited by the bill are the First National Bank of New York and other institutions which held the certificates of assessment issued by the Board of Public Works, and which were published at low figures. Columbus Alexander, as President of the Taxpayers' Association, had fought in the courts for several years the enforcement of the collection of the assessments, suits being now pending for sums to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000. This bill, it is alleged, threw these cases out of court and legalized the assessments so that they cannot be defeated in the courts. The collection bogins to merrow under the law, the bill having also passed the Senate.

THE LIE DIRECT. Last week General Bunton, in a speech in Alexandrin in defending himself against the charge of being in the interest of the District ring in securing the passage of the Assessment bill, told his audience that Columbus Alexander and Judge Bryan favored the bill, and that he voted oblige them. This part of General Hunton's speech was printed in a Washington paper and Mr. Alexander saw it. He immediately author zed a complete deptal of Hunton's statement, characteriz ing it as a lie outright. General Hunton inclosed the card, as it appeared in an Alexandria paper, to Alexander in a letter and demanded that he retract it. The letter was given to Captain Sheppard, one of General Runton's appointments here, who called at Alexander's house in this city soydeliver it until Monday alternoon, Mr. Alexander told him he had no answer to make then, and that, as the case appeared in the papers, he would have his answer appear in the same way. His answer was Tuesday last, and reiterated the charge that tenera Hunton was an advocate of the District ring and worked against the tarpayers of this District

The day previous to this General Hunton was de feated at the primary elections in Alexandria for dele gate to the Congressional Nominating Convention, which meets in August. Those who are opposed to his renomination are using Alexander's letters sgamm him throughout the Congressional district, and, according to Ganeral Huston's friends, they are doing

Yesterday alternoon Mr. Alexander received a tele gram from Munton, stating that he had sent him a registered tetter. Mr. Alexander called at the l'os Office for it to-day, and found thefietter to road as

ALKNANDRIA, Va., July 16, 1878.

Mr. COLUMBUS ALKNANDRI.

Sin—i saidrassed you a letter giving you an opportunity, of which you should have availed yourself to correct an error into which I supposed you had failed. Instead of doing thus you replied offensively through the press and have been guilty of such situations to my triend, Captain Sheppard, as to justify the apprehensions that you would avail yourself of the police of the District of Columbia to subject any friend of mine to arrest under certain circumstances. I am constrained to resort to the mails as the only sale method of communicating with you.

Relying on your declaration in your second lotter that you are a Virginian, I ask that you induste some place beyond the reach of the District police where a demand for the reparation which Virginians accord in such cases can be made of you.

To be sure you receive this I send it as a registered letter. An answer addressed to me at this place will reach me. Your obedient servant,

EPPA HUNION. ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 16, 1878.

MR. ALEXANDER'S OPEN HEPLY. Alexandria Gazette, sent the letter there this morning for publication, adding to it an explanation in the

I feel compelled to show from the record your striement was false. Instead of writing to the papers and correcting the wrong you did me, you send me one of your appointments under the radical district government here to buildoze me. That you cannot do. I am a free citizen, and shall slways avait myself of the great privilege to delead myself and fellow citizens and our property against all such infamous or corrupt and confinenting ring acts as the one in question, and for which you not merely voted, but for the package of which you exerted yourself personally, something which you dare not deny. You have been our enemy, and for that reason and no other we ask Virginia democrats not to return you to Congress.

SHEPPARD'S VISITA

His visits were frequent and annoying, one of them being after ten o'clock on Sunday morning. He reminds General Hunton that it is not customary in polite society for strangers to make calls in such tion that the police would be informed of Sheppard's

You need have no lear of that. Come here, the police will not interfere with you or your irlend. You are on their side, for you well remember the police authorities here sagisted and guarded a burglar who endeavered to entrap me in the sale burglary affair. STATEMENT PROM MR. ALEXANDER.

Alexander said this evening that he was sur prised at General Hunton's conduct all the way through this sifair, and that he thought he was too good a churchman to write him such a letter as he erote on last Sunday and which he did not receive until Monday afternoon, being in Alexandria the morning of that day. General Hunton knew well that he did all he could in opposition to the Assess-

ment bill and had no right to say in his speech for Alex adria that he (Mr. Alexander) favored it.

He knew better when he said so, and I lost no time He knew better when he said so, and I lost no time in telling him and the recepts of his district what I thought of him. I have not heard anything from it unton since I received his letter this moraing. He stands in no diager if he visits this city, so that nothing will be in the way. I will visit Alexandria to-morrow and see what he wants. I don't intend to do any fighting. I nave grandchildren who do all my fighting for me, all of my some having grown too old to light for me.

Is your letter regarded by you as an acceptance of Hunton's challenger he was asked.

It is neither an acceptance nor a relusal, it is against the law of Virginia to send either a challenge or an acceptance, and I never knowingly violate any law. I thought General Hunton was a stronger mas than he has shown himself to be. I can't tell yet what it will all result in.

Mr. Alexander is over sixty years of age. General

Mr. Alexander is over sixty years of age. Genera Hunton is fifty-five. It is understood that the Com monwealth's attorney for Alexandria county will take official notice of the challenge, and that stops are being taken to presecute General Hunton. Under the laws of Virginia sending or receiving a challenge renders a person ineligible to hold any office.

A PLACE PROVIDED FOR Mr. LEVISEE A. B. Levisce, who was one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana and whose signature to the certificate was called in question by the Potler Investigation Committee, has been appointed an 'aternal revenue agent by Commissioner Raum, and his instructions were to day made out, sarigning him to duty to the State of

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878. THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS. The Treasury officials have nothing to say to-day ipon the subject of the retention or removal of Deputy Collector Lydecker at New York. This will undoubtedly depend upon what action the new Collector shall take when he sends to the de partment his nominations of his subordinate officers for the department's approval. No nominations of subordinates from any of the newly appointed officials were received at the department to-day.

LARGE DEMAND FOR REGISTERED FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

Owing to the numerous applications for registered four per cent bonds of small denominations, the Ireasury Department has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill the orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of th bonds should understand, however, that interest will ron from the date of payment for the bonds and not from the date of their issue, and that the of suddenly increased orders will result in no loss o lojary. The department is using every possible exer tion, however, to prevent all delays in the luture, and in a few days will probably be able to fitl all orders upon their receipt. There is no delay in the issue of coupon bonds.

SILVER DOLLARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD AT PAR.

The Director of the Mint received a despatch to-day from the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco stating that since the 1st mst. 555,000 silver collars had been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coins. CAUTIONARY SIGNAL STATIONS ON THE LAKES. Between the 20th of this month and August 1 the Chief Signal Officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals when necessary at the totlowing named lake porta: -Pentwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankport, North-Judington, Traverse City, Frankport, Northport and Mackinse, in Minnigan, on
Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas
City, Port Austin, Forestor and Bay City, Mich., on
Lake Huron. Munroe, Mich.; Paynesynile and Ashtabula. Onlo, and Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Eric, and
Charlotte and Cape Vincent on Lake Ontario in New
York.—Thus large increase of stations has been rendered manually by the recent favorable legislation of
Congress for the signal service.

TO ATRMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washingrox, July 18, 1878.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting ser vice has been ordered to cause all available colored recruits to be forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Gariand, Colorado, for assignment to the Ninth cav-airy regiment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Spoken, sloop-of-war Coustellation, from New York for Annapolis, July 17, half-past six P. M., twenty miles southeast of Barnegat

The United States corveite Marion, Commander
Bradford, left Gibraltar July 2 for Malaga and Nice.

THE SPEEDWELL AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18, 1878. The United States steamer Speedwell, Captain Beardsley, arrived at this port this alternoon and will make this her heatquarters for the summer, having been placed at the service of Professor Sponcer F. Barra, Thirded States Commissioner of Fisheries, who, with his staff, are here for the purpose of making an investigation into matters connected with the fisher-

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878 Lieutenant F. W. Crocker is ordered to the receiv ing ship Wabash at Boston, Lieutenant William P. Randall is detached from the receiving ship Water and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Asiatic Station. Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine is detached from temporary duly connected with the torpedo service at Newport and placed on watting orders. Pay Inspector George L. Davis has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, South Atlantic Station on the 20th of May, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AT NEWPORT.

A VISIT TO THE TORPEDO STATION-SITE OF THE PROPOSED NAVAL SCHOOL-A BEVIEW AT FORT ADAMS - GAAND TORPEDO DISPLAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nawrort, July 18, 1878.
The United States steamer Taliapoosa, Captain Mclitchie, arrived nere from New London about eleven o'clock and as she steamed into the harbor a sainte was fired in honor of the Secretary of the Navy from Goat leland, where the terpedo station is local Captain K. Randolph Broeso, the commandant of the station, and the other officers in full uniform were on the wharf and boarded the steamer as soon as possi-ble, and welcomed the officials and their lady friends with a lew for painties. The officers were introduce and an hour or so was passed in social intercourse

and an hour or so was passed in secial intercourse. It was decided to have the torpedo experiments, ministure naval battles, triat of Lay torpedo, &c., to-morrow meeting, commencing at the early hour of nine o'clock, an unusually long and claborate programme having been stranged.

Admiral Gore Jones, o't the English Navy, put in an appearance soon after the steamer's arrival and was surreduced to the guests. He came on purpose to see the torpedo experiments, and as Sir Edward Thoratus, the British Minister, was in town the requested permission of the Secretary to lavit o him over to the latand to-morrow to witness the torpedo exercises. He was manured by Mr. Thompson that he would be welcome.

This afternoon Captum Brocce placed the United States steamer Nina at the disposal of Governor Van Anadt, for the purpose of snowing Secretary Thompson Gould and Fradence islands, located near this place, with a vior of tendering one of them to the government on behalf of the State for the establishment of a naval school, the Governor being one of a committee of three to make the purchase. No charge will be made for the land, as in the ombion of the Legislature into State would be amply compensated by the location of such an institution within her borders. The Secretary due to like Governor borders. The Secretary due to like Governor bendence lained in every particular, and expressed the opinion that a betterstic could not be selected. It is probable that the State in due time will vote the necessary money and give the government a deed of the property for the purpose thrended.

The Secretary, on his return, was driven by Governor Van Zandt to Fort Adams, accompanied by the other guests from the Taliapoon. Here they were shown a full field drill, including firing, of Light Baltery K, under command of Captain R. H. Jackson. After the drill the Secretary was driven around the new wood and shown many of the various interesting localities about the place.

new road and shown hand of the various interesting localities about the place.

TORPHOUSE PIRED.

This evening the party were treated to a novel speciacie at the torpedo station. A large number of torpedoes were fired in the tuner harbor, and the rays from Professor Farmer's sectific light were thrown upon them, presonting a world scene.

ACCIDENT TO A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Hoff, United States Navy, was seriously, if not fatally, injured yesterday evening by the breaking down of a carriage. Several of his ribs were broken, and he was injured in the abdomen and nead and other parts of the body. Mrs. Holl's arm was broken, and she was otherwise slightly bijured. Another lady and the coachman were also slightly nurt. THE ELCHO SHIELD.

THE GREAT WIMBLEDON PRIZE CARRIED OFF BY IRELAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LORGON, July 18, 1578.

The shooting for the Elebo Challenge Shield in the first range of 830 yards, at the Wimbledon meeting, occurred yesterday. The scores were as lollows :-

Iretand, 543; England, 534; Scotland, 532. AT SINE HUNDRED YARDS. The shooting at the 900 yards range resulted as follows:-Ireland, 535; Scotland, 523; England, 521. The light was very bad for long range shooting. The sun was brilliant and there was much mirage.

AT ONE THOUSAND YARDS. bledon meeting yesterday, was it nished with the following result:—Ireland, 532; England, 505; Scotland,

IT GOES TO IRELAND. The following are the grand totals of the scores:-ireland, 1,610; England, 1,560; Scotland, 1,552

CUBA

THE ISLAND DIVIDED INTO SIX CIVIL PROV INCES -DEPUTIES TO THE SPANISH CORTES,

HAVASA, July 18, 1878. The official Gazette publishes a roya! decree, dated June 9, dividing the government and administration of the island of Cuba into six civil provinces. named after their respective capitals, Pingr de Rio, Havana, Matauzas, Santa Ciara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. Havana will be a first class province. Santiago de Cuba a second chas and the balance third class provinces. The Gazette also names the Judicial districts belonging to each separate province.

DEFITIES TO THE SPANISH CORTES.

The decree relative to the election of deputies to the Spanish Cortes makes the following provisions in regard to colored persons:—

Colored persons can be elected as deputies, provided that, if they were once shaves, they must at least have been six years freedmen before the election. Colored, persons can be elector's provided they have been freedmen for three years if they were formerly slaves.

A MONSTROUS CRIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

WHEELING, W. Va., July 18, 1878. About a week ago a travelling clergyman named Jacob Shiltner stopped at the house of Edward Buldwin, in Webster county, West Virginia, and asked permission to stay all night. As there were but poor accommodations for guests he was allowed to sleep accommodations for guests he was allowed to sleep with a daughter of the host, only six years old. He left early next morning and it was found that he had borribly ourraged the child and had threatened te kill her if she told of his crime. A warrant was nested for his arrest, and he was pursued by the authorities into a wildeness fully fifty miles from a house. He was captured, and after an attempt to lynch him was placed in joil to await his trial in Soptember. The proof of his guilt is conclusive. He is from Kentuchand belongs to the Methodist Church.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs E. A. Hayt and ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utics, are at the Park Avenue. Edgar K. Apgar, of Ithaca, is at the Buckingham. Washington Booth, of Baltimore, is at the New York. Ex-Congressman Julius Hotoukiss, of Connecticut, 18 at the Astor. Rev. Arthur Tooth, of London, and Rev. C. C. Grafton, of Boston, are at the Windsor. A. S. Abell, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas. Surgeon J. F. Hammond, United States

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